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## When the Sparks Flew! Victor Berger in Debate!

NOTHING has aided the Social-Democratic cause in America more in recent months than the first, or maiden speech, of Congressman Victor L. Berger. It is being given wide publicity. It was the first time in the history of this republic and boasted democracy that the ideas of the great world-sweeping movement of democracy had been given voice in the parliament of the land, and the representatives and senators who began to fill the aisles as soon as his remarks were well started, listened with the closest attention, while some took notes for the debate that was sure to follow.

A large part of Comrade Berger's speech has been printed, but the official report of the argument and debate which has just been received from the government presses (by the way, a free document, that the reader will do well to write to the congressman for) shows how masterful was our exponent's handling of his subject when under fire from the "big guns" and their companions in congress. Literally, the sparks flew! We quote:

Mr. Stanley (Kentucky)—Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. Berger—Yes.

Mr. Stanley—If I understood the gentleman, he said he was not opposed to the organization of trusts. Is that correct?

Mr. Berger—I am not opposed to the organization of trusts any more than I am opposed to the Atlantic ocean or to the Mississippi river, or, let us say, to anything that is a natural outcome of conditions. I explained that the trusts are the natural result of industrial evolution, and anything that is the natural outcome of an industrial development I am not opposed to.

Mr. Stanley—That is, that it follows inevitably?

Mr. Berger—That it follows inevitably.

Mr. Stanley—Now, I want to ask the gentleman this: Does the gentleman favor the fixing of the prices of commodities, of these immense organizations engaged in interstate trade, by the government?

Mr. Berger—Mr. Chairman, I favor it as a first step. It is only primary. I understand Mr. Gary of the steel trust is in favor of that.

Mr. Stanley—I understand so.

Mr. Berger—And for the first time in my life Mr. Gary and I agree on anything. But I will also say it will not help much. It proves, though, that even the trust concedes that it has grown to such dimensions that it has become a quasi-public utility and that it is no longer a private business. The only solution, however, is the national ownership of the trusts.

Mr. Stanley—As I understand the gentleman, he speaks of the trusts as a milestone in industrial evolution.

Mr. Berger—Yes, sir.

Mr. Stanley—In other words, the centralization of the immense wealth and energy of the steel business, for instance, in the hands of last of one man, and the centralization of the manufacture of wool in the hands of one man, and the manufacture of other textiles, like cotton, in the hands of one man, and the refining of sugar in the hands of one man—

Mr. Berger—One concern.

Mr. Stanley—I should say one person, whether corporate

or individual—that this will in a short time place the body of the wealth of this country and the employment of all the labor in this country in the hands of a few persons, whether corporate or individual, and then the government, as you say, should fix the price of the commodities of these great concerns, and it will be but a step from that until, instead of allowing them with the price fixed by the government to operate for the benefit of a few individuals, they will be forced to operate for the benefit of all men?

Mr. Berger—Yes, sir.

Mr. Stanley—And that will be the easy step from the government control as advocated by Judge Gary to Socialism as advocated by yourself?

Mr. Berger—That will be a very natural step.

Mr. Stanley—And an inevitable one.

Mr. Berger—Nobody can regulate another man's business. I would hate to regulate your property. The regulation of other people's property is always a dubious thing to undertake. The trust, however, is willing to part with some of its rights of ownership. If I have a right to say how much you shall get for your horse, I have a share in that horse. As long as I can decide for how much you may sell your house, I have a share in that house. And as long as I can fix a price for a coat, I practically share in the ownership of that coat. Now that the trust offers an opportunity of ownership to the government, the government ought to accept. Complete ownership, however, is the final solution.

Mr. Stanley—As I understand you, there is little difference between the position you take and the position taken, for instance, by the United States Steel corporation, in this, that competition is a bad thing?

Mr. Berger—It was not a bad thing in its day. In "big business" it is played out; it does not exist. It was a good thing as long as economic conditions required it.

Mr. Stanley—You spoke in your address of the evils of competition and the bad effects of it—

Mr. Berger—Yes, sir.

Mr. Stanley—And suppose that these great industrial institutions, like the United States Steel corporation, for instance, believe in abolishing competition and fixing the price by agreement or by law, the only difference between the trusts and the Socialists is that the trusts believe in having the government run their business for the benefit of the persons who own them and you believe in having them run these great organizations for the benefit of all the people?

Mr. Berger—Yes, sir.

The Chairman—The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. Fowler—I ask that his time be extended.

Mr. Cannon—I would like to ask what are the views of the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Stanley) as to government ownership?

The Chairman—The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Berger) has expired.

Mr. Stanley—I ask permission to reply to the gentleman from Illinois, if I can hear him.

Mr. Payne (Illinois)—Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes more to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Berger).

Mr. Cannon (Illinois)—I wish to ask whether the gentleman from Kentucky is for government ownership?

Mr. Stanley—The gentleman from Kentucky is essentially an individualist. He differs as widely from Judge Gary as from the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Berger). I am not a Republican; I am not a Socialist; I am a Democrat. [Applause on the Democratic side.] And I believe in competition and the independence of the individual.

Mr. Fowler (Illinois)—Mr. Chairman—

The Chairman—Does the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Berger) yield to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Fowler)?

Mr. Berger—Yes, I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. Fowler—I understood the gentleman to say, in the course of his argument, that the conditions had grown to such an extent that the capitalist of today thought more of his wealth than he did of the laborer or the family of the laborer?

Mr. Berger—Yes; I said the average capitalist.

Mr. Fowler—I was at a coal mine in my district last summer wherein there had been an explosion, and a man was sent down to investigate the result. When he came back the superintendent asked him, as the first question, "Were there any mules killed?" Is that what you mean by sizing up this situation?

Mr. Berger—I did not know of that incident; but I could recite a good many incidents of a similar nature.

Mr. Jackson (Kansas)—Will the gentleman yield?

The Chairman—Does the gentleman from Wisconsin yield to the gentleman from Kansas?

Mr. Berger—Yes, sir.

Mr. Jackson—The gentleman was discussing the trust question. I would like to ask the gentleman if it is not true that what he means, under our present industrial system, is that where a man has used his property to produce a monopoly, under the common law and under our constitution that man's property is devoted to the public use and that the government has a right, this congress has a right, to regulate those prices? And I will ask the gentleman further if our supreme court, in the cases of Munn against Illinois and the People against Budd, has not announced and confirmed that doctrine?

Mr. Berger—Mr. Chairman, I do not know all the decisions of the supreme court. I am glad I do not. [Laughter.] However, whether the supreme court has so decided or not, the trusts are the natural outcome of industrial evolution, and our laws, our courts, and our constitution will have to accommodate themselves to industrial conditions.

Mr. Jackson—What I wanted to ask was this: Would it be anything contrary to the present doctrine of individualism, as we understand it in this country, if the courts and the legislature should regulate the prices of the products of men who violated the laws and used their property to produce a monopoly?

Mr. Berger—Well, I will say that it would be contrary to the spirit of a regime of true individualism. Any interference by the government with the rights of private property is Socialistic in tendency.

Mr. Jackson—I hope the gentleman is in favor of the government enforcing true individualism.

The Chairman—The time of the gentleman has again expired.

### Washington Letter

(By National Socialist Press.)

Washington, July 4.—Today marks the end of the first three months served by the first Socialist in congress.

Victor L. Berger, of Wisconsin, took his seat in the house on April 4. Although called to Washington to attend an extra session devoted solely to tariff legislation, Berger has a record of activity in behalf of the toiling masses which is unprecedented in the entire history of congress.

And unlike any other member of congress, Berger is desirous that his voting and legislative record should be published. When one wants to find the record of a Republican or a Democrat, he has to look up the voluminous files in the congressional library. But Berger is a Socialist. He has nothing to hide.

On April 4 Berger answered "present" on the roll call for the election of a speaker. On the next day he introduced a joint resolution calling upon the president to withdraw the troops from the Mexican border. This resolution was buried in the committee on military affairs, although Berger backed up his measure with petitions from nearly 90,000 American citizens.

When the bill providing for the direct election of senators came up in the house on April 13, Berger voted with the Democrats for the passage of the resolution itself.

The next day the Socialist representative voted for an amendment to the Democratic campaign publicity bill. This amendment extended publicity of campaign contributions to primary elections. This amendment was defeated by the Democrats, who knew that such publicity would hurt their party in the southern states, where a primary nomination is all there is to an election.

On April 17 Berger introduced his resolution providing for the calling of a national convention to draft a new constitution. This resolution was referred to the committee on judiciary. Since the introduction of this resolution, the Wisconsin legislature went on record in favor of a national constitutional convention.

The vote on Canadian reciprocity was taken in the house on April 21. Berger voted for the reciprocity agreement.

A few days later the press published the sensational news of the kidnapping of the McNamara brothers by private detectives and agents of the National Erectors' association. Berger immediately introduced a resolution calling upon congress to investigate this outrage upon American citizens. The resolution was referred to the committee on rules, and after considerable agitation this committee ordered a hearing on Berger's resolution.

The Socialist representative's time for the next few weeks was largely consumed by the McNamara case. He

had to prepare a case for the committee on rules. This meant not only an investigation into the facts, but also the compilation of legal precedents as to the relation of congress to such matters and on the subject of kidnapping itself.

Two hearings were held in the McNamara case at which all the available evidence was presented. The rules committee declined to order a special investigation on the ground that no further evidence was necessary to convince its members that McNamara's arrest and extradition was illegal. It decided to print all the evidence as a house document and present the same to congress for the use of the judiciary committee. The latter committee in the meantime had been given charge of a drastic anti-kidnaping bill, introduced by Berger.

Two thousand copies of the McNamara document has been distributed to all parts of the United States by Berger's office. Berger's activity in this case has undoubtedly helped to draw national attention to the Indiana outrage.

On April 27 Berger introduced his now famous bill to abolish the United States senate, the president's veto and the invalidating power of the United States supreme court. This bill was referred to the committee on judiciary.

The Farmers' Free List bill was supported by Berger when it came to a vote on May 8. He voted to admit Arizona and New Mexico as states in the Union on May 23.

During that week he introduced two labor measures. One on May 17, providing for the erection of a new post-office building at Waukesha, Wis., with an original clause containing special precautions for the safety and comfort of the men and women to be employed there. The other bill was introduced on May 22, and prohibits the employment of women in the District of Columbia for over eight hours a day or after 10 p. m. Girls below the age of 18 are not to be employed after 6 p. m.

Being a member of the committee on District of Columbia, Berger soon noted that his colleagues on that committee seldom inspected the work of the contractors and subcontractors in the federal district. He learned from them that the committee had no vehicle at their disposal and that if a member felt like going on an inspection tour he had to foot the transportation bill himself.

To remedy this situation, Berger introduced a bill on June 7 providing for the transfer of a discarded automobile stored in a government garage to the District committee for the official use of its members.

The Socialist representative has taken a deep interest in the affairs of the federal district and has been the cause of a great deal of publicity regarding the horrible slum conditions existing in this city. Also he has exposed a graft partnership between the government and a real estate ring which owns this city.

His sensational charges have forced a special house investigation of the government of Washington. Berger has been appointed on this special investigating committee.

On June 14 Berger delivered his maiden speech in congress. That he made a distinct hit is now a matter of history. Berger showed up the tariff brand and pointed out the undeniable fact that "there is always free trade in labor."

While supporting the Underwood bill providing for a reduction in the woolen tariff schedule, Berger told his hearers plainly that the workers would not be satisfied with such paltry reforms and that they demanded the full social value of their labor.

The speech and the colloquy that followed attracted nation-wide attention, even the capitalist papers have been forced to publish and comment upon Berger's address. Berger has had printed 100,000 copies of his speech for national distribution.

The Socialist congressman does not only represent the Fifth Wisconsin district. As far as his time allows he is the representative of the workers of this country. But he hopes that the workers will send at least a dozen more Socialist representatives to help do the work at the sixty-third congress.

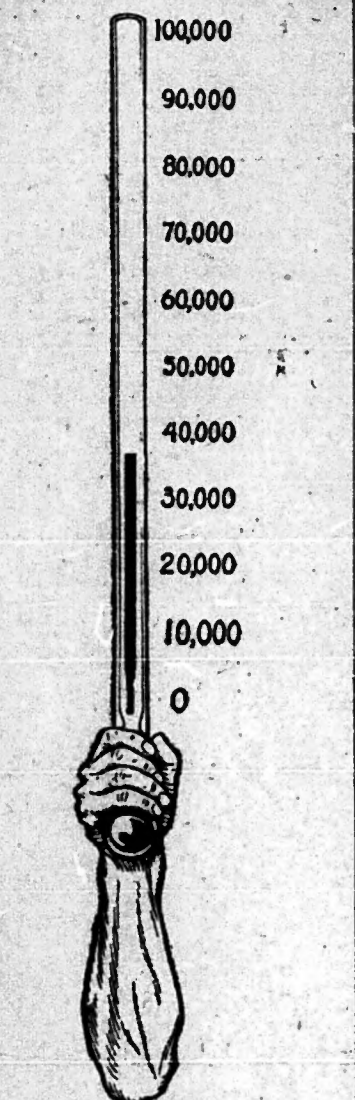
If anyone is in trouble anywhere Berger is sure to hear of him sooner or later. The other day he received a number of appealing letters from Panama urging him to do something for an engineer who had been railroaded to jail. This workman was convicted of involuntary manslaughter as a result of an unavoidable accident on the road he had been employed on.

According to all reports the workman, Matthew H. Long, was illegally imprisoned. Berger has taken up the matter with the president, who has promised to have the department of justice look into this case.

Workers of the southwestern states are up against the proposition of having their bread and butter taken away by Mexican peons who have been imported into this country in violation of the alien contract labor law. They have written Berger and the Socialist representative has taken up their complaint with the bureau of immigration.

A few days ago Berger wrote to Postmaster General Hitchcock to issue a general order permitting let-

(Continued to 4th page.)



### The Daily Bonds

This Week . . . \$38,970  
Last Week . . . \$36,620  
Gain . . . \$2,350

### Comment on Passing Events

By Frederic Heath

The patriots of 1776 did their duty, we should do ours. They put their minds on the bad conditions and went radically at the root of the trouble, abolishing kingship and laying the foundation for further extensions of liberty for the masses. We are cowards indeed if we do not put our minds on present problems.

That even the politicians in congress themselves get tired of their own babble, was shown by the attention that Congressman Berger's maiden speech secured. It was a new note that was being sounded, it was the voice of the working class that had never before been heard there, and it was refreshing even to those it hit.

It is no argument to say that lots of poor people would like to be capitalists under capitalistic conditions. That doesn't make capitalism a just system, by any means. The question is, what is the best for the people generally. We have only to look at its fruits to decide that the capitalist system does not truly serve mankind.

The president of John Hopkins university is a man. Some years ago he discovered a coal tar derivative, which he called saccharin, which is three hundred times as sweet as sugar, and now, as chairman of an investigating board of expert scientists, he has condemned the stuff as unwholesome and injurious as food, and the government will issue an order against its use. Most men, we are afraid, would have sought to protect the claims of an article they had themselves discovered and from which discovery continued fame would come. President Remsen is certainly a real man.

### Milwaukee's \$24,000 Book

The report of the Milwaukee sewerage commission will cost the city \$24,000.38, to a penny. The bound volume of the report is only a little larger than a Milwaukee city directory. It is, nevertheless, the costliest book in the city of Milwaukee.

This \$24,000 book, the reports contained in it, tell the people of Milwaukee how to improve, to rebuild and rearrange their whole sewerage disposal system. The spending of more than \$1,000,000 is recommended as necessary to get a satisfactory, efficient sewerage system.

Out-of-Town Experts

The three members of the commission which has sold Milwaukee the

highest priced book Milwaukee has ever bought are all out-of-town men. They were appointed for the job before the Social-Democratic administration entered office. All the Social-Democrats, however, voted for these out-of-town "experts."

All of the able and competent men

of Milwaukee so often referred to, but not named, by minority aidmen when the Social-Democrats propose an out-of-Milwaukee expert for some work, were passed by in the selection of a sewerage commission. Neither Bungler Bogk nor Blarney Carney nor any others of the old party aid-

men were able to suggest Milwaukee men capable of handling the big job of reorganizing the city sewerage.

They Changed Front

Therefore, some of the minority politicians who at that time voted for the proposition of going out of town

(Continued to 4th page.)

### Natl. Org. Goebel Sticks Pen into Milwaukee

He Writes on the Political Firmament of the Need of the Daily—A Stitch in Time Saves Nine—The Milwaukee Clubs

Constantly speaking and organizing for the national Socialist party, Comrade George H. Goebel is competent to justly appreciate the local demand for a Socialist newspaper. He writes: "It is now a matter of vital concern to the entire movement that we hold what we have in Milwaukee."

"General Grant said, 'Find out what the enemy wants, then don't give it to them.' The very fact that the capitalist class are moving heaven and hell to beat the Milwaukee movement is the best proof that in that movement they see something that spells danger to capitalism. For this reason I believe all comrades, whether so-called opportunist or revolutionist, should unite to make certain of Milwaukee daily by the fall."

Judging from the bond subscriptions, quite a number realize the extreme importance of acting now and not tomorrow. Every day brings us closer and closer to the spring election and as long, comrades, as we have not our daily started our deck is not cleared for action. Now would you feel next April if the returns are contrary to your expectation. This must not occur—will not occur if you do your duty. It is a serious matter of looking the facts squarely in the face, as you have never done before. Yet you must look it squarely in the face and do your duty.

Do you know that your agitation

of Milwaukee so often referred to, but not named, by minority aidmen when the Social-Democrats propose an out-of-Milwaukee expert for some work, were passed by in the selection of a sewerage commission. Neither Bungler Bogk nor Blarney Carney nor any others of the old party aid-

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Arbeiter Kranken & Sterbekasse, No. 75, Brooklyn, N. Y., 2 bonds.

Local Grand Rapid No. 1, Grand Rapid, Wis., 5 bonds.

Workmen's Circle, Liedsker Branch, No. 33, New York, 2 bonds.

Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union, Local No. 15, Jersey City, N. J., 1 bond.

Iron Molders' Union, Local 214, Neenah, Wis., 5 bonds.

Brewers' Union, No. 277, Sheboygan, Wis., to bonds.

Workmen's Circle, Branch 327, Woodbine, N. J., 1 bond.

Printers' Club, 1 bond.

Cigarmakers' International Union, No. 39, New Haven, Conn., 1 bond.

Brewery Workers' Union No. 39, Quincy, Ill., 1 bond.

Local Gilbert, Gilbert, Mont., 1 bond.

Local Red Lodge, Red Lodge, Mont., 1 bond.

National Finnish Socialist Organization, Chicago, Ill., 5 bonds.

Finnish Branch No. 2, Chicago, Ill., 1 bond.

Local Longwood, St. Louis county, 2 bonds.

Cigarmakers' Union No. 149 of Brooklyn, 1 bond.

Bridge Tenders' Protective Union, city, 2 bonds.

Brewery Freight Handlers and Ice Plant Workers' Union, No. 237, St. Louis, Mo., 1 bond.

Federated Trades Council of Santa Clara Co., San Jose, Cal., 1 bond.

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# The British Puppet Show from Various Angles

In London many thousands of men roam about begging in vain for work. Yearly, hundreds of mothers are arrested because they smother their children rather than try to rear them in the unspeakable hell wherein they themselves must dwell.

In this city you may see in one huge, overcrowded and hideous region of it, vast swarms of listless, inert, underfed, undeveloped creatures shaped like human beings and yet without one beauty in their lives to redeem life from abject brutishness, men with faces like tallow and hands like claws, poisoned in body and stunted in mind, incapable physically, mentally and morally, misshapen and incomplete, crushed and maimed and despoiled of man's attributes, the frightful products of the modern inferno. You may see vast swarms of them today and vaster swarms to-

morrow for relentlessly day after day their numbers swell and the deadly threat of them grows in the face of England and of this king now to be crowned with loud acclaim.

In this country now resounding with plaudits and hymnals of praise, what are known as the dangerous trades slay every year more persons than were ever slain on any modern battlefield. Every year these trades, with the unhealthy dwellings, insufficient food, poisoned air, dreary lives and monotonous drudgery that are the portion of the majority of its inhabitants, slay more persons than were ever before slain in any modern war.

All of these slaughters are unnecessary; all of them are so many murders; all of them are so many indictments of the existing system of which the gracious king and his gracious crowing are but the type and

the highest expression.

What do we care? We are crowing another king.

Crowning him in a country where darkness broods and poverty spreads; where already poverty has wrought the physical and mental decline of the huge classes at the bottom of the glittering social pyramid; where insanity increases so rapidly that all the alienists are alarmed; where tuberculosis increases so steadily that all the health authorities are alarmed; where in twenty years the average physical stature has so diminished that three times it has been necessary to lower the standards for admission to the army; where decency, comfort and sufficiency are limited to fewer than one-fifth of the inhabitants; where in the teeming slums every year come into the world a hundred thousand.

In such a country in the midst of a rising bleak sea of poverty and pain,

a handful of the Lord's anointed have erected a little island for themselves and their fellows and cheer themselves into hysteria because they have another king.

All about them is acute suffering and grisly death. What do they care? Here comes the grand procession, moving slowly forward with pomp and majesty, music and dazzling pagantry; and every foot of the way it wades through blood and rolls over the bodies of those that must give up their lives to sustain the existing system, of which this is the type and the perfect expression.

At one stage of the august ceremony the august archbishop of something or other took in his hand the crown that still in the twentieth century is the emblem of sovereignty and, power, and after many curious and barbaric tricks he put it upon the gracious king's head. Just this moment suppose there could suddenly

have appeared in Westminster Abbey a picture of the real England over which this gracious king is graciously pleased to rule. Suppose just one family of East End degenerates should have marched down the aisle and thrust their tallow faces and scrawny claws before the holy archbishop and the gracious king. Suppose they should have shown their deformities and demanded vengeance upon the system that made them what they are. I guess that would have jarred the proceedings for a moment or two. I guess that would have shocked the sensitive nerves of the better classes, exclusive of proprietors of the royal pagantry.

Yet that spectacle, incongruous and strange as it would seem, would have been infinitely more typical and appropriate than anything that graced the splendors of coronation day.

It would have been typical of the real England.—Charles Edward Russell, Coming Nation.

the password is a curse."

You see, Bill, it's our front yard that we brag of—the Declaration of Independence, Valley Forge, Abraham Lincoln, our protection of political refugees, the right of every man to vote—I'm proud of—these things we show off. But our back yard is dirty, rotten, festering—with four million paupers, a big army of men out of jobs, asylums and prisons, crowded, a half million workmen butchered and mangled in the pursuits of industry yearly,—this is our back yard and the flag waves over our back yard, too.

Maybe we will find the way to fix up and beautify our national back yard. When we do, then as the flag goes by, I will take off my hat. But I won't hurrah. For in the presence of the sublime we don't hurrah. We stand silent and thoughtful and grateful.

Yours always, Sandy.

Italy Forges Ahead.—The bill providing for a state monopoly of life insurance came up in the chamber of deputies the other day. Signor Mititi, the minister of agriculture, defended the bill and replied to the arguments of its opponents.

He explained that its object was to encourage thrift among the people and that the government would utilize the profits of the life insurance monopoly to pay old age pensions.

The U. S. Lags Behind

Even Peru, South America, has enacted an employers' liability law. That's more than a majority of states in North America can show.—Exchange.

## The Survival of Tinsel Kings

The day of kings has long since gone by.

The royal purple is moth-eaten—the gold has turned to tinsel. The man who wears a crown is now usually a puppet in the hands of shrewd manipulators of the governing caste or class. He has to do their bidding; serve as a fetish, a gazing stock; lay foundation stones, and smile blandly at gaping multitudes.

Wherever capitalism has obtained complete power, there kings—if they exist at all—merely act as a kind of monarchial fig-leaf to hide the naked nakedness of the industrial system.

No longer can kings play the role of a Caesar, a Charlemagne, or a Napoleon. The man on horseback, the universal cut-throat, the mighty tyrant before whom all must cringe and tremble is altogether impossible. Byzantinism is a thing of the past. Caligula is as remote from our day as the flying lizard.

If capitalism has accomplished no other service for humanity it has achieved this: the end of personal rule.

King George of England is like other capitalist kings.

He is the chief factor in a shoddy imperial circus which the tremendously powerful crowd of financiers and capitalists who run the British Empire for their own profit parade before the people in order to divert their attention from pressing social and economic evils.

He is content to be that and nothing more. He opens charity functions, he patronizes hospitals and other institutions, he carefully develops a newspaper reputation for goodness and probity; and he even enters into the racing world in order to be considered a "sport" like his father.

He thus earns his pay.

The coronation, with all the pomp and blazonry connected with it, is only part of the blanketing process. "Give them bread and circuses," said the old Roman when the plebeians began to be restless and turbulent.

So our masters provide us with a continual monarchial circus—the coronation being only a special show day—in order that we may forget the real issues.

Kings, as such, are creatures of the dark ages. They have outgrown their time. They are like some evil fungus, some obnoxious parasite, which, in times of weakness and stress, managed to fasten upon the vitals of the people—and have continued to feed thereon ever since. To read the story of their doings is like entering a chamber of horrors. History is made hideous by them. They are all alike—though some, it is true, are greater in crime than others. Basil II, Emperor of the East, captures 15,000 prisoners; he divides them into bands of 100 each, and puts out the eyes of all save one in each band.

This one leads his 99 comrades home. Nero places men and women on columns along the Appian Way, saturates their clothes with oil and pitch, sets fire to them, and his way is thus lighted by living torches. Philip V. of Spain takes delight in all the infamies of the Inquisition. Ivan of Russia hangs a bride and sets the bridegroom on guard to prevent the rope from being cut; has the father executed by the son; invents a method of sawing men in two with a cord. The Borgias—those priestly kings—are adepts in the art of poisoning with powdered glass. Richard III has two little princes suffocated in the Tower of London. Peter of Russia regards it an accomplishment to be able to tear out a woman's breast with a swish of the knout. This same

Peter desires to excel as an executioner. The first day he is only able to cut off five heads; by constant practice, however, he becomes expert enough to cut off twenty-five. So one could go on. These monsters were kings—kings at a time when kingship meant absolute power. The Borgias were worshipped; the people of Russia used to kiss the boots of Ivan and Peter.

To Social-Democrats the very idea of kings is loathsome. An intelligent community has no more need of kings than it has of the torture chamber and the rack—they all belong to the same period in the world's history.

It is time they were together buried in oblivion.—Tom Quelch, London Justice.

## The Coronation

Labor Leader, London.—The coronation also prevents us forgetting that crowns and courts are a center of hypnotism, that they foster the syphantic spirit and are a perennial fount of false values; that in fostering a special regard for rank and title, for the throne and the trappings of royalty, they deprecate the citizen and men and things of true worth. In a land where every prince is a paragon, the citizen naturally takes a back seat.

The coronation also serves to remind us of the curious fact that parallel with the development of democracy has proceeded the rehabilitation of the monarchy. Never had the throne sunk so low in the eyes of

the nation as in the days before popular enfranchisement. Never have the manifestations of loyalty been more exaggerated than since the people have become a power in the state.

To what then is this due? Partly to the moral recuperation of the dynasty itself, and partly to the decadence of monarchial authority. On the one hand the average monarch has attained to the moral altitude of the average citizen, and on the other hand the monarchy has undergone a declination in power.

Yet, with all this exaggeration of homage there has been a decrease of real reverence. With every succeeding generation the monarchy has less and less grip on the popular imagination.

## What a Spectacle!

Throughout the coronation exercises in London the Socialists made excellent propaganda. Meetings by the score were held and leaflets by the ton were distributed attacking the monarchy and exposing the pauperism of the people due to the robbery and extravagance of the rich. Even the cables were compelled to pay heed to the contrast of the wealthy wasting enormous sums while the poor watched for the tossing out of crusts like abandoned dogs in the street. The Associated Press and special writers for the big plute papers cabled that the show was a grand success, and that the British people are more deeply steeped in monarchy than at any time in history. On the other hand, the United Press pronounced the affair a frost, showed that the monarchy had a hired army of claqueurs stationed along the line of parade to lead in applause, and declared that the people were cold and indifferent and not nearly as many witnessed the processions as were expected. Possibly if it hadn't been for the shiploads of American fannies and king worshippers who went across, as well as thousands who flocked to London from the continent of Europe, the blowout would have

been a complete failure. Of course, we ought to feel proud that J. P. Morgan, "Brother Charley" Taft, Whitelaw Reid and John Hays Hammond strutted around in knee breeches and were given a cordial welcome by his most gracious majesty, but somehow the American people didn't tear their hair out in a mad frenzy of delight. Still it must have been just lovely for those half-civilized American women who carry their millions abroad in their title-worshipping adventures. If some of them were compelled to do an honest day's work—such, for instance, as washing their soiled linen—they might be in better business.—Cleveland Citizen.

## The British Crowning

Magnificent spectacles were those royal coronation tableaux in London last week. There was a toy throne, a toy crown, a toy king and consort, they were surrounded by toy aristocrats in a curio church-edifice, and there were toy ecclesiastics to officiate at the toy crowning. Outside, for the entertainment of commoner and the commonest crowds, which lined the streets with only purchasable places for distraction, there was a procession of more or less animate toys skillfully arranged in sets and brilliantly costumed. Expensive it all was, and the expense was wrung from the sweat of labor; yet it was less expensive than dreadnaughts, and it exacted no toll of human life besides the sweat.—The Public.

## Will Women End War?

Oliver Schreiner, the author of "The Story of an African Farm," declares that war must end and that it is not the gentlemen of diplomatic circles and peace societies, but women gaining a full place in the government of the nations, who will bring peace. In her new book, "Woman and Labor," which has been called "The Bible of the woman's movement," Mrs. Schreiner makes a declaration of independence of all women with International Brotherhood as one of its clauses.

"Men have made swords or guns with which to destroy each other; we have made the men who destroyed and were destroyed! We have in all ages produced, at an enormous cost, the primal munition of war. There is no battlefield on earth, however covered with slain, which it has not cost the woman of the race more in actual bloodshed and anguish to supply than it has cost the man who fights. We pay the first cost on all human life."

"Once Upon a Time."

Once upon a time all the working men of the world were so discontented, some for want of work and others with low wages, that they advertised; and prest! every one of them got good jobs right away as foremen.—The Public.

Dogs have no constitution, and no courts of justice, yet they have more rights and liberties than most people.—Ed. Howe.

## What Is Patriotism?

By Carl Sandburg.

A Letter to Bill, Reprinted from La Follette's Weekly.

Dear Bill:

The question I want to ask and answer this time is the question, "What is a patriot?" Go out on the street and ask this question of the first hundred men you meet and you will get a good many different answers. But my guess is that the one answer you would get oftener than any other would be, "A patriot?—patriot?—Why! a patriot is a man who loves his country." This is the answer that has been hammered and drilled into people from so many sides for so many years and from such high places of renown and authority that no other answer will go with the average man. When you are asked, "What is a patriot?" you must answer, "A man who loves his country," just as when you are asked, "What is the shape of the earth?" you must answer, "Round," or else, "Round like an orange and slightly flattened at the poles."

Now, let us look a little more closely into these questions and answers. Is it right for a man to give a certain answer just because he has been told to give that answer? Isn't it true that if you believe a thing for the sole and only reason that you have been told to believe it, you are likely to get lost?

Only a few hundred years ago, everybody believed the earth was flat. Some of the star gazers and astronomical philosophers who came down from their telescopes and mathematical and told the people they were wrong, that the earth was round, were put in jail on bread and water. Today everybody believes and accepts as true about the shape of the earth, what five hundred years ago nobody believed except Galileo, and he was a jail-bird living on bread and water behind the bars. And if you believe today what the people of five hundred years ago believed about the shape of the earth, the people of today will softly tap their foreheads and whisper that you are a candidate for the crazy-house.

"Well, what has this to do with patriotism?" you ask with consistent pertinacity. And my answer is that I believe in definitions but they shouldn't be carried too far because some times they aren't worth the carrying at all. Now, the definition, "A patriot is a man who loves his country," I don't like at all. The reason I don't like it is because it doesn't get anywhere. If we should say, "A patriot is a man who loves the people of his country," we would be much nearer the truth.

You see, Bill, some of the best men in our history were not patriots at all, according to the common definition. George Washington was a subject of the British empire, he fought and had horses shot under him following the ensign of the British empire, his country was the country of King George the Third. If he had loved his country he would have been a Tory, sung the Tory songs, and fought for King George. He loved the people of his country but he hated the system of government imposed on the people of his country and that was the reason he fought and struggled eight bitter, weary years to cut America loose from the British system.

It was burly, splenetic old Dr. Johnson, expert at definitions and the first man to compile a dictionary of the English language—it was Dr. Johnson who said, "Patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel." The good doctor did not mean, of course, that all patriots are scoundrels. What he surely did mean to say, however, is that some so-called "patriots" are scoundrels and that they use their "patriotism" to rob and fool the people.

Bill, down in the bottom of me, I've got a strong feeling for that piece of star-sprinkled bunting we call the American flag. But the reason I don't cheer for the flag and take off my hat to it as I did when I was a boy is because there is too much cheering done nowadays and not enough thinking. The people use their throats but not their brains. There are too many horrors and not enough ideas among the people. It is just a little threema to hear a horny-handed American citizen sing, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," and talk about "Our Country" when the poor devil lives in a rented shell of a house and in all the length and breadth of our glorious country doesn't own a patch or piece of the soil.

I may cheer hard and lusty for the star-sprinkled banner some day in the future. Today, though, there are some men lined up under it who are not going my way. They are men

who have wasted the resources of Our Country, who have plundered the people with high prices for food and coal and oil, who have snatched boys and girls from school and put them into mills and mines. I'm not going their way. I don't like to be under the same flag with them. I can't hurrah for a flag that waves over workshops where men and women lead lives of toll that degrades and exhausts, "where hops sickness and

## Investment in the People's Realty Co. is a Good Way to Help

Total Shares Now Sold Amount to \$35,250.00

Easy Reading

The Socialist and labor movement, like human beings, must have food, raiment and shelter. We will concern ourselves at the present with shelter.

About two years ago, the first substantial sign of the dignity of the local cause was evidenced by the conception and materialization of a building plan to house the forces for the emancipation of labor. The building was erected last year at the corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets, one of the truly busy places in Milwaukee. Here pass by three lines of street cars. An endless caravan of freighted wagons carry to and from the whole day long the precious wealth of hand and brain. Here passes by the long procession of weary toilers, at morning, noon and evening. And in sight of them all stands, Brisbane Hall, our building, square shouldered, and four stories high, a mass of concrete inspiration to every tired frame.

Brisbane Hall covers sixtysix feet, is easily reached from all parts of the city, and is the fort of labor. It houses the greater number of labor unions, the Social-Democratic Herald, Political Action, the Vorwarts, Napzod, the Co-operative Printery and is the headquarters of the Socialist-Democratic party. The building is substantial and fireproof, having been constructed of brick and concrete, at an approximate cost of \$62,000.

How the Fund Was Raised

To erect Brisbane Hall necessitated funds. After considerable of the usual committee work it was decided best to raise the amount by organizing a stock company and sell shares there-

in. The company was styled the People's Realty company and incorporated at first at \$25.00, but later increased to \$40.00. Of this sum \$35,250 has been subscribed in twenty-five (\$25) dollar shares, leaving a balance of less than five thousand dollars in shares still to be sold.

For the Daily

Brisbane Hall was planned to be the home of our daily newspaper. Accordingly accommodations were provided for every department of a first-class metropolitan daily. For this purpose the building is very advantageously located, being almost in the heart of the city, close to the newspaper district, near administration buildings, courts, jails and skyscrapers. Just as soon as the Socialist movement shows itself ready to finance the daily, the paper will sizzle from the press.

The Last Shares

However, it is best to work at one thing at a time. Therefore, it behooves us that we at once get rid of the remaining shares in the People's Realty company. Only 193 shares remain, each at \$25. The sale of the bonds for the daily will go much faster if we can get these shares off our books.

Brisbane hall is a valuable investment. The dividend for each dollar will probably be 6 per cent per year. At least that is what we shall try to earn.

We herewith publish an itemized estimate of probabilities. Let us dispose of this People's Realty stock, and then both shoulders to the one thing—the daily.

### ESTIMATE OF INCOME AND EXPENSES

Capital Stock.....	\$40,000.00
Mortgage.....	\$5,000.00
	\$75,000.00
Estimated Income Per Year.	
Rentals, \$775.00 per month makes, per year.....	\$9,300.00
Estimated Expenses Per Year.	
Taxes.....	\$ 800.00
Repairs.....	500.00
Janitor service.....	1,000.00
Water.....	80.00
Coal.....	700.00
Insurance.....	215.00
Light.....	250.00
Towel service, renovation, window cleaning, etc.....	400.00
	\$3,885.00
1-3 per cent sinking fund on \$35,000.....	1,167.00
5 per cent interest on \$35,000.00 mortgage, average for 30 years.....	\$75.00
6 per cent dividend on \$40,000.00 stock.....	2,400.00
Average yearly losses on rent.....	500.00
Average surplus.....	423.00
	\$9,300.00

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Capital Stock, \$40,000. 1,600 Non-assessable Shares at \$25 Each.

To H. W. BISTORIUS, Treasurer, 528-530 Chestnut Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

I, the undersigned, hereby subscribe for the number of non-assessable shares, of the par value of \$25 each, of the capital stock of the "People's Realty Company," of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, set opposite my signature, and I agree to pay to H. W. Bistorius, Treasurer, for each share so subscribed the sum of twenty-five dollars in four installments of twenty-five per cent, each, due and payable on the following first day of each month.

Enclosed herewith find \$.....for the first installment. I agree to pay the balance monthly thereafter as above enumerated.

No. of Shares..... Subscriber.....

Amount..... Address.....

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PEOPLE'S REALTY COMPANY  
Capital Stock, \$40,000. 1,600 Non-assessable Shares at \$25 Each.

To H. W. BISTORIUS, Treasurer, 528-530 Chestnut Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

I, the undersigned, hereby subscribe for the number of non-assessable shares, of the par value of \$25 each, of the capital stock of the "People's Realty Company," of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, set opposite my signature, for which find enclosed \$.....

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Vernia. 5c a copy.

## Common Sense of Socialism—

Spa: 20c. Paper 25c; cloth, \$1.

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Clarence Darrow. 10c a copy.

## Industrial Problems—

Richardson. Paper 25c; cloth \$1.

## Quintessence of Socialism—

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And Then Public Ownership. When Judge Gary says that government control is the proper solution of trust evils he is hailed as a far-seeing man of affairs; when the farmer made the same suggestion years ago, he was howled down as an enemy of business and a disrupter of the social order. Times change and also manners.—Farm, Stock and Home.

Not more than half the congressmen were present during the session, and more than half of those were late. Victor Berger among them. He was dressed in the same white duck suit that looked as if it might have been worn all the way from Chicago.

The congressmen as a whole presented a better appearance than did the senators the day before. But

For the first time the Socialists have been called in by the government to advise and co-operate. A precedent has been set. The hard and fast social and political line between the dominant powers and the "party of revolution" has been overstepped. Many liberal leaders here have long held a theory that Germany would

y, rule and to realize the international brother  
hood of man.

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# Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS—BRISBANE HALL

TELEPHONE—GRAND 4428

Meetings on 1st and 3d Wednesday (8 P. M.)

Brisbane Hall

OFFICERS:

Corresponding Secretary—JOHN REICHERT, Brisbane Hall

Recording Secretary—JOHN BROPHY, 318 Twenty-eighth street

Secretary—EMIL BRODDE, 1046 Eighteenth street

Sergeant-at-Arms—M. WEISSENFLOH, 1377 Louis avenue

Business Agent—FRANK J. WEBER, Brisbane Hall

EXECUTIVE BOARD—Henry Rumpel, Walter S. Fisher, John J. Handley, Albert Walters, William Coleman, John Kader, Edmund Melms

LABEL SECTION—Meetings second and fourth Thursday evenings, Brisbane Hall

Chairman, William Haller; Vice Chairman, M. H. Whitaker; Treasurer, J. Reichert

Secretary, H. P. K. 116 Twenty-ninth street

BUILDING TRADES SECTION—Meetings second and fourth Thursday evenings, Brisbane Hall

Corresponding Secretary, John Schweigert, 806 Fifteenth street; Financial Secretary, Henry Rumpel, Brisbane Hall

Chartered by A. F. of L. B. T. Dept.

THE UNION LABEL continues to stand for "A Noble Manhood, a More Beautiful Womanhood and a Happier Childhood."

The courts have not yet taken from us the right to employ this means to the end—labor's freedom. While we may, let us

USE ITS POWER



## Activities of Trades Unions

Labor World: Some of the things for civic good to which the unions are pledged are:

The abolition of all forms of involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime.

Free schools, free text books, and compulsory education.

Legislation to define and limit the use of the injunction process to its proper sphere.

A workday of not more than eight hours in the twenty-four.

Establishment of not over eight hours per day on all federal, state and municipal work, and not less than the prevailing wage rate in the vicinity where the work is performed.

Release from employment one day in seven.

Abolition of the contract system on public work.

Municipal ownership of public utilities.

Abolition of the sweatshop system.

Sanitary inspection of factory, workshop, mine, and home.

Liability of employers for injury or loss of life.

Nationalization of telegraph and telephone.

Anti-child labor laws in states where they do not exist and the rigid defense of them where they have been enacted.

Woman suffrage coequal with man suffrage.

Initiative and referendum and the imperative mandate and rights of recall.

Snitable playgrounds for children in all cities.

Public bath system in all cities.

Many other activities of unions will be recalled by those familiar with their work.

The report of the executive board was taken up seriatim. The executive board reported having audited the books of the secretary-treasurer and found them correct. The report was concurred in.

The following resolution was concurred in and adopted:

WHEREAS, Under the law it is the duty of the judges of Milwaukee county to appoint the jury commissioners of the county and

WHEREAS, The judges of Milwaukee county have recently appointed two jury commissioners; and

1. These two jury commissioners appointed are neither of them members of the working class and are absolutely and totally without affiliation and sympathy with the labor movement; and

2. All three jury commissioners of Milwaukee county are now therefore without affiliation and without sympathy for the labor movement; and

3. It is stated that the name of a union railway man was proposed for the office of jury commissioner, but was rejected; and

4. The workmen of Milwaukee are now completely without representation in the selection of juries that will try all kinds of cases in all the courts of the county; and

5. The whole deal is flagrant injustice and vicious discrimination against the working people of Milwaukee; therefore, he it

RESOLVED, That the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee hereby do go on record as against this deal, protesting that it violates the principles of representative government, that it is a direct and insulting blow at all workmen/organized or unorganized, in Milwaukee county; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we hereby declare our belief that the judges responsible for this action were acting in obedience to the wishes or the commands of the most cunning enemies of labor in Milwaukee, and to that extent these judges have broken their pledges and betrayed their miserable "nonpartisan" promises made to the class of people who elected them; and he it further

RESOLVED, That we declare the judges responsible for this action to be on the very face of it, enemies of labor, who should be branded as enemies of labor and in days to come be remembered as enemies of labor; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to and read at meetings of all unions which are members of this body.

The result of the election of a delegate to the State Federation of Labor was as follows: Bro. Rumpel, 45; Bro. Seidel, 40; Butler, 10; Kline, 6; Fisher, 1; Blank, 5. Bro. Rumpel was declared elected. Bro. Seidel as alternate delegate.

A delegate reported the Northwestern Fuel company was employing non-union labor.

Bro. Weber reported that the following prizes will be given out as prizes on Labor day:

One three-piece parlor suit.

One couch.

One settee.

One corner chair.

One four-chair set.

One suit of clothes.

One pair of pants.

One suit case.

Two dinner sets.

Two men's hats.

Two pair shoes.

Five sets of library books.

The above are the articles that will be donated to the members of unions whose prize tickets are drawn.

The Labor Day Committee.

John Brophy, secretary.

Bro. Weber requested that the delegates riding in elevators ask whether they have a union card.

Bro. Weber reported that the Labor Day committee recommended the following brothers as a committee to sell Labor Day picnic tickets: Brophy and Rehdelf.

The Firemen's local requests the secretary of every local to send a list of steam power plants to A. Reinhardt, 706 Hanover street.

The result of the ballot for members of the executive board is as follows: Mike Weissenfloh, 65; J. J. Handley, 83; E. T. Melms, 80; William Coleman, 76; Walter Fisher, 56; H. Rumpel, 52; F. Weinheimer, 47; Blakely, 43; Krause, 41; King, 23; Mattert, 20. The following forms the new executive board: J. J. Handley, E. T. Melms, Wm. Coleman, Mike Weissenfloh, W. Fisher, H. Rumpel, F. A. King.

RECEIPTS

Wisconsin State Federation of Labor

Electrotypers, 12 ..... \$32 50

Building Laborers, 113 ..... 18 00

Upholsterers, 29 ..... 1 80

Lumber Handlers, 18 ..... 2 40

Typographers, 1 ..... 1 86

Coopers, 30 ..... 8 25

Brewery Workmen, 9 ..... 21 00

Glove Makers, 6 ..... 4 35

Iron Workers, 8 ..... 6 00

Brewery Engineers and Firemen, 25 ..... 2 40

Brewery Malsters, 89 ..... 4 40

Brewery Teamsters, 72 ..... 10 50

Cigarmakers, 25 ..... 10 50

Coopers, 35 ..... 3 90

\$129 12

DISBURSEMENTS

People's Realty company, rent for July ..... 48 00

Hall rent for July ..... 6 50

Two 'phones ..... 8 00

Light ..... 2 00

Half share, telephone booth. Social-Democratic Publishing company, ad. in Naprod. ..... 12 50

Executive board, for meeting. W. S. Fisher, for writing labor news, for two weeks ..... 10 00

William Coleman, salary ..... 25 00

F. J. Weber, salary ..... 25 00

Munson-Kenny company, for three awnings ..... 13 50

No further business, meeting stands adjourned.

J. M. Brophy, Recording Secretary.

## News of Organized Labor

Conducted by Walter S. Fisher

Address all Communications to Room 206 Brisbane Hall

Bartlesville, Okla.—The carpenters of this city recently succeeded in negotiating a new scale whereby the men receive an increase in wages of 40 cents per day.

Evansville, Ind.—The Typographical Union recently signed an agreement covering a period of two years with the proprietors of the book and job offices, which provides for an increase in wages of \$2 per week.

Rock Island, Ill.—The Mississippi Valley P. Inter's District Council recently signed new agreements covering this city, Moline, Ill., and Danversport, Ia., covering a period of two years, whereby the men will receive an increase in wages of 7 1/2 cents per hour, or 20 per cent. upon the old scale.

North Vancouver, Can.—The carpenters have signed an agreement with the contractors here which provides for an increase of 50 cents per day.

Victoria, B. C.—The plasterers of this city recently signed an agreement which took effect June 1, 1911, which provides for an increase in wages from 62 1/2 to 75 cents per hour.

Cleveland, O.—The Structural Iron Workers have gained an increase in wages from \$4.80 to \$5.20 for eight hours without friction.

Augusta, Ga.—Painters' Local No. 170 and the employing painters of this city recently signed an agreement which provides for the eight-hour day and an increase in wages of 25 cents per day for each of the three years during which it remains in force, that is, a total gain of 75 cents a day during the three-year period, and this in addition to a reduction of one hour in the day's labor.

Norwalk, Conn.—The Typographical union of this city were recently successful in gaining an increase in wages of \$1 per week for all of its members.

DANISH SEAMEN'S AGREEMENT

Uniform Work Day Established, Increased Wages Secured, With Over-time Pay Provision.

Washington.—Negotiations between representatives of the Danish Sailors and Firemen's Union and the shipowners have resulted in an agreement. Formerly the working time has varied from nine to seventeen hours, but the new agreement stipulates a ten-hour day with pay for all time worked in excess thereof. Land and dock work, which formerly was from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m., has been reduced to two hours. The agreement stipulates that the firemen are not to do the work of loaders at any point where a strike is on. The wage has been increased from 60 crowns (\$16.08) per month to 62 1/2 crowns (\$16.75) per month. After three years the wage will again be increased to 65 crowns (\$17.42). The agreement is a complete recognition of the trade organization.

Dockers of Mannheim Win.

Washington.—After a week's negotiations before the Conciliation Board of Mannheim, Germany, an agreement has been reached which concedes a reduction in the working

months. Bro. Brodde was unanimously elected financial treasurer. Bro. Reichert cast one ballot for Bro. Brodde for the ensuing six months.

Bro. Weber was unanimously elected business agent. Bro. Reichert cast one ballot for F. J. Weber for the ensuing six months.

Bro. Weber reviewed the action of the legislature this year, stating that organized labor galloped through their representatives.

The Cigarmakers reported that a strike was still on at the Mi Lola Cigar company, Second and Sycamore streets.

The following were nominated for the executive board: M. Weissenfloh, J. J. Handley, H. Krause, George Mattert, F. King, W. Coleman, H. Rumpel, W. Fisher, E. Blakely, Ed. Melms, Bro. Leunon, Weinheimer.

Bro. Arnold, Korth, Raasch and Bushman were nominated for sergeant-at-arms.

The following were nominated for delegates to the state convention of the State Federation of Labor: H. Rumpel, Butler, Seidel and Kline.

A motion was made that the candidate receiving the highest vote stand elected, and the next highest as the alternate.

The result of the vote for sergeant-at-arms was as follows: H. F. Raasch, 44; A. Kurth, 40; H. Buchman, 19. Bro. Raasch was declared elected.

### New York Strike Won.

The Fancy Leather Goods Workers' Union has just won a victory in securing an agreement with one of the large manufacturing firms in New York.

This firm had prepared for a long fight and had installed cots in the shop, where they had intended to house the strike breakers. As a result of the agreement, the strikers have all been reinstated and granted a 52-hour week.

### TO FIGHT THE LAW.

Nebraska's Law Forbidding Employment of Women at Night to be Tested in the Courts.

Washington.—The legislature of the state of Nebraska passed a law forbidding the employment of women between the hours of 10 p. m. and 6 a. m. This law affects chiefly girls between the ages of 16 and 25, as women at these ages constitute the great majority of female employees.

The employers are now pursuing the usual tactics, allowing themselves to be fined and then appealing the case to a higher court. It is hoped that the law will stand the test. Massachusetts and Indiana have a similar law.

### Vancouver Strike.

Washington.—Through an attempt on the part of the Master Builders' Association of Vancouver, B. C., to institute the "open shop," a general strike has taken place. Vancouver has for quite a number of years past been the dumping ground for a large number of immigrants from all the countries in the Far East, and conditions of labor have consequently been continually growing worse. This last attempt to destroy the organization of labor has been met by a firm resolve on the part of the members of labor organizations to try conclusions with the Master Builders. One unique feature in the Vancouver contest is the fact that the Chinese carpenters have made common cause with the organizations of labor. The Chinese are not organized into labor unions as we understand them, but are, however, members of what are termed "trade guilds," and one chinaman, in answer to a question as to why his fellow countrymen also ceased work, replied: "White man quit; all same no like see Chinaman work; save touble."

### Retail Clerks Becoming Militant.

The retail clerks of East St. Louis, Ill., after a three days' strike, have won a signal victory. In the past it has been practically an unknown circumstance among the retail clerks to cease work as a protest against unfair conditions. However, during the last few months, three organizations of retail clerks in the state of Illinois have struck against unfair conditions, and the outcome of these strikes has been exceedingly successful.

### Shoe Repairers Organized.

The organization committee of the Minneapolis Trades and Labor Assembly has just organized a Shoe Repairers' Union in affiliation with the National Boot and Shoe Workers.

## Federated Trades Council

Meeting of Federated Trades council, July 5.

Meeting called to order by John Reichert, corresponding Secretary.

Bro. Whitaker was elected chairman, and Bro. Wederit was elected vice chairman.

Roll call of officers showed all present. A motion was made and carried that roll call of organizations be dispensed with.

The minutes stand approved as read, and the following delegates seated: Painters' union 160, Paloters 1066, Coopers' local 30, Painters' local 222; Painters 159, Carpenters 1748, Box Makers and Sawyers' local No. 3, Journeyman Plumbers No. 75, Millmen's local 1053, Printing Pressmen No. 7, Pattern Makers association, Hod Carriers and Building Laborers 113, Cigar Makers' local 25.

The report of Building Trades department received and placed on file.

The report of the Label Trades department received and placed on file.

Bro. Brophy unanimously elected recording secretary. Bro. Reichert cast ballot for Bro. Brophy for the ensuing six months.

Bro. Reichert was unanimously elected corresponding secretary. Brother Brophy cast one ballot for Bro. Reichert for the ensuing six

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## WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

### OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

### General Officers

FRANK J. WEBER, General Organizer, 322-324 Chestnut street, Milwaukee, Wis.  
FREDK. BROCKHAUSEN, Sec.-Treas., 658 Orchard street, Milwaukee, Wis.

### Executive Board

WM. KAUFMANN, 708 Pearl street, Kenosha, Wis.  
THEODORE ZICK, 815 East Water street, Watertown, Wis.  
WM. HAMANN, 646 Dover street, Milwaukee, Wis.  
WALTER S. FISHER, 1197 Eighth street, Milwaukee, Wis.  
W. H. SMALL, Scott and First streets, Wausau, Wis.

### UNFAIR—WAS IT?

The United States Supreme Court has construed the Sherman Anti-Trust Law so including LABOR UNIONS. Complying with the terms of the decision, the "Unfair List" heretofore appearing here has been removed. IT'S UP TO YOU!

Join the Union of your craft and the party of your class—ALWAYS demand the UNION LABEL and Shop-CARD—cast your Ballots for emancipation from wage slavery.

Wage Earners! Wake Up!

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## Trades Council Scores Circuit Judges

WHEREAS, Under the law it is the duty of the judges of Milwaukee county to appoint the jury commissioners of the county; and

WHEREAS, The judges of Milwaukee county have recently appointed two commissioners; and

These two jury commissioners appointed are neither of them members of the working class and are absolutely and totally without affiliation and sympathy with the labor movement; and

All three jury commissioners of Milwaukee county are now therefore without affiliation and without sympathy for the labor movement; and

The workmen of Milwaukee are now completely without representation in the selection of juries that will try all kinds of cases in all the courts of the county; and

The whole deal is flagrant injustice and vicious discrimination against the working people of Milwaukee; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee hereby does go on record as against this deal, protesting that it violates the principles of representative government, that it is a direct and insulting blow to all workmen, organized or unorganized, in Milwaukee county; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we hereby declare our belief that the judges responsible for this action were acting in obedience to the wishes of the commanding enemies of labor in Milwaukee, and to that extent these judges have broken their pledges and betrayed their miserable "nonpartisan" promises made to the class of people who elected them; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we declare the judges responsible for this action to be on the face of it enemies of labor, who should be branded as enemies of labor and in days to come be remembered as enemies of labor; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to and read at meetings of all unions which are members of this body.

## Maurer Praises Milwaukee

[James H. Maurer, the first Socialist to be elected to the Pennsylvania legislature, visited Milwaukee recently to learn at first hand of the remarkable work being done here by the Social-Democratic administration. He is writing his impressions of what he saw in the columns of the Labor Advocate, of Reading, Pa., and below we give the greater part of the first installment. Comrade Maurer is an active trade unionist, and his work for labor in the legislature of the Keystone state has opened the eyes of many sleepy union men.]

By James H. Maurer.

(Continued from last week.)

The present administration worked for months drafting a "model" franchise. With the help of students of municipal problems in this and other countries, it gathered information and where possible, actual copies of franchises in operation in other cities, so that the model franchise might have this justification, that whatever features were introduced, it could be shown that some other city, somewhere else, had introduced similar features, found them practical and put them in operation. Thus the "model" franchise is not much more than a compilation of the best features of franchise writing from the progressive cities of the world, adapted to the state and local laws and conditions.

It was intended as a "model" and serves as a statement of the position of the Socialist administration on the question of franchise granting. Naturally, the first company to which this franchise was submitted did not accept it. The old company operating in the city strenuously objected to its features. It was the first time in America that the interests have been faced by a resolute administration determined to protect the interests of the people.

The representatives of the transportation companies and the press have criticized the "model" franchise severely. Their criticisms are significant. They complain that the administration has lost sight of one side of the proposition; that they were so intent on "hogging" for the city and its people, that they have

quite overlooked the interests of the street car companies.

Just think of it. How outrageous! The Socialists haven't taken proper care of that tender and delicate infant industry that has its headquarters in Wall street, its headquarters in Washington, D. C., and its feeding quarters everywhere, not excepting dear old Reading. They have considered too well the interests of the "gullible public," the "common people" and the "ignorant working class."

Now, I admit that this is a new kind of criticism to be offered against a municipal administration. I don't remember ever to have heard such a criticism before in these United States of America.

So it may be taken as an established fact that for once, at least by the Socialist administration, the interests of the people and the city at large have been taken care of—and this model franchise outlines the general policy of the administration on the transportation problem.

Contrast all this with the work of the old regime. As everyone knows, the last important transaction dealing with the transportation problem in Milwaukee was made in 1900. At that time a blanket franchise was rushed through the council by most extraordinary methods. So vicious was this deal that the Daily News of April 2, 1900, spoke of it as follows: "Do not let them dodge the issue. Do not forget it yourself. A street car franchise was passed at the dictation of a ring that sent its lobbyists onto the floor of the council chamber while policemen guarded the doors and barred the public out. Despite the protests of citizens the ordinance was signed by the mayor in defiance of popular protest and a court injunction. The fate of the ordinance now rests with the courts. If it stands the city is tied up until 1935 to a five cent cash fare unless the company voluntarily lowers it. The best that can be secured under the ordinance is a four cent commutation rate."

Later on a city attorney is reported to have said in his speech at the South

Side Turner Hall on March 10, 1908, speaking on the same franchise:

"The street car franchise of 1900 contained clauses that tied the city by the throat and that once having passed it we never again would be free during its life to control our own streets, and that it was a shame of shames that a great municipality should put itself into the hands of a private service corporation, no matter what public business it might do. We were led by our aldermen to the slaughter, and with our hands upon the block we were bled to death in the passage of that franchise which still has us by the throat."

Such was the famous franchise steal of 1900. There were 25 aldermen who helped to perpetuate this crime. Eleven were Democrats and fourteen were Republicans. It is said that the mayor sat in the council chamber, or at least near at hand, so that he might sign the franchise the instant it was passed, before injunction proceedings could be instigated by an outraged citizenship.

Thus the transportation problem was closed by the old regime—the city betrayed and even the possibility of relief precluded for over a quarter of a century.

Contrast this method of the old and the new.

Again the contrast is shown in the matter of the handling of the problem of taxation. The old regime was always advertising its policy as being "more improvements—lower taxes." This proposition is manifestly impossible, except by shifting the burdens from the tax roll to bond issues, and this is exactly what was done. But that shift meant an addition of hundreds of thousands of dollars to the burdens of the people.

The old regime shifted the expense of street construction, docking and dredging from the cash basis and began borrowing money for those purposes on bond issues, running twenty years at 4 per cent. It relieved the tax roll all right for the time being by shifting it onto administrations that were to follow. But it did not relieve taxation. As a matter of fact it actually added 40

cents to every dollar that the people had to pay for street construction. So that every dollar the people had to pay towards building streets cost them \$1.40 before the interest was all paid and the bonds retired.

Thus, not content with robbing the people of this city by closed specifications that gave the asphalt trust the cost to bond issues instead of paying cash, and thus enabled the money lenders to charge the long suffering people 40 cents more on every dollar they put into their streets.

That policy alone—crime! I would call it—cost the people of this city \$1,620,400—over a million and a half dollars.

The present administration has halted all of this. It has commended a right about face on this proposition and henceforth street improvements are to be paid for in cash. And the savings resulting from this change of policy will amount to more than \$77,000 a year on the present basis, and had this policy of the old regime continued that charge would have rapidly increased every year, gaining momentum like an avalanche.

A glance at the old budget made by the former administration and at the one made by the present administration would convince any open-minded person of the almost striking superiority of the business methods of the present administration.

(To be continued.)

### AT THE THEATERS

DAVIDSON—"A Gentleman from Mississippi"

With Eugene Moore in the title role and Albert Brown in the delightful character of Bud Haines, the newspaper reporter, the Davidson stock company will offer "A Gentleman from Mississippi" as its attraction for the ensuing week. Gwendolyn Piers will play the role of Hope Langdon and Miss Francis McHenry will play the role of Caroline Langdon. It will be a real reunion of



Milwaukee stock company favorites, with Mr. Moore, Mr. Brown and Miss Piers in the cast, and therefore "A Gentleman from Mississippi" is destined to draw large crowds this week.

The usual matinees will be given on Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday.

CRYSTAL—Vaudeville

Headlined by one of the few big musical acts, said to be one of the daintiest and prettiest of its kind and other acts far above the average, the bill at the Crystal next week promises to be the best warm weather offering seen at the Second street house this summer. As the headliner, the Five Musical Lunds have been secured in an act that is a decided novelty in the line of musical acts. Other on the bill are: Charles Mack, in his new Irish play, "Come Back to Erin," Grace Morrison, singing comedienne, the Two Amees, comedy acrobats, and Hanlon and Beloit, singing and talking number.

RAVENNA PARK—Amusements

Popular Ravenna park is entertaining large crowds from week to week. This year thousands of people seem to have got another attack of amusement fever, for they never tire of being patrons of Ravenna. Scores of good features, including the best shows and most thrilling rides with the sensational horseshoe curve, prove refreshing for the many people who are compelled to toil indoors without getting even a nostrilful of good, pure air. The sensational Flying Bicketts proved such a good card in the free attraction that they have been held over for another week.

## LUEDKE'S Mid-Summer Clearing Sale

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Men's and Women's  
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CUTS THE PRICES

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Store Open Evenings



Dunker's popular band is scoring an immense hit, as it is capable of crowding the large music pavilion as it has never been crowded before. Women and children will be admitted free afternoons excepting Sundays, holidays and picnic days until 5 p. m., with permission to stay as long in the evening as they wish. This liberal offer with the free children's playground is bound to attract many women and children.



PABST PARK—Amusements

Since hot weather became general, the attendance at Pabst park has been the largest in the history of the popular playground. The reason is that the park is more attractive than ever and anyone may find hours of solid enjoyment there. This evening a jolly picnic will be given by Hermann's Sons and tomorrow, Sunday, the park will team with the activities of an outing under the auspices of the Danish Brotherhood. July 11, St. Marcus church; July 12, German Old Settlers; July 13, Evangelical Trinity church school; July 15, Bookbinders; July 16, State Social-Democratic picnic. This gathering will be one of the largest of the season and it is reported that both in attendance and program of entertainment it will eclipse the brilliant outing held last year.

### Bierquelle

There will be, in the cool and beautiful resort, Bierquelle, 315 Chestnut street, a grand concert during Saturday and Sunday. Messrs. Schmidt will play piano and xylophone, and will be supported by a splendid Bohemian string orchestra. Since admission is free of charge, nobody should fail to attend this concert. Cool drinks and reasonably priced meals will be served at any time. Call on

Yours truly,  
HANS TSCHERNITZ.

### Insane Hospital Celebrates

The usual Fourth of July celebration was held at the Milwaukee hospital for insane, consisting of a baseball game in the afternoon between the hospital nine and the "Scottys" from Milwaukee. In the evening a display of fireworks was given and a carnival held on the lake. During the evening refreshments consisting of ice cream, cookies, banana, grape juice punch, peanuts and cigars were served and musical selections were rendered.

God and the Social-Democracy

Written by  
HERMAN KUTTER

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ALONGSIDE the range she can place a Kitchen Heater, which burns refuse, waste paper and garbage, and is used to heat the kitchen in cold weather.

THE little gas water heater, attached to a 40-gallon tank, will give her hot water right from the faucet for cooking, washing dishes and cleaning up on independent expense.

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"THE STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE," by Walter Thomas Mills, has had a larger sale than any other large American Socialist work. In its 640 pages it covers the entire field of the social, political and economic life of the human race in the simplest language and a lucid style that no one who can read the English language can help but comprehend. Mills is essentially the school teacher; he makes everything plain. He is the author of the articles on the British labor movement now running in the Social-Democratic Herald.

If you are interested, in any way, in economic, social or political questions, you can not afford to be without "The Struggle for Existence" in your library.

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### Some of the Garments in This Sale Monday Tailored Suits Handsome Coats

Including many models equally suitable for late summer and early fall wear. Positively the finest values ever offered, for here are SUITS THAT BUT A FEW WEEKS AGO SOLD RAPIDLY UP TO \$25.00, the most perfect 1911 MODELS, SHADES and MATERIALS, all to go at this sacrifice price—\$5.00.

### Dresses

Of MESSALINE and TAPPETA. Lawn, Batiste, Gingham and other choice materials in the prettiest styles and shades—in both plain and fancy designs. Now at a price that will make history in reductions. Values here also undeniable, to \$20.00 for \$5.00.

### Skirts

In the most attractive seasonable shades for DRESS SKIRTS and tailored in the most careful manner, including VOILES, PANAMAS and SERGES, values here positively to \$18.50, now at \$5.00.

### Silk Coats

Including PONGEES and TAPPETAS, noteb or shawl collars—elegant garments that represent assortments which formerly commanded prices to \$25.00. NOW GOING IN THIS FORCED SALE AT SUCH A RIDICULOUS PRICE—EACH AT \$5.00.

Many Other Garments All Reduced to \$5. A Sale Without an Equal  
No C. O. D. or Telephone Orders. No Exchanges. No Credit. All Must Go.



## DAVIDSON

SHERMAN BROWN, Manager  
One Week Beginning Monday Night  
Mats. Wed., Sat. and Sunday

### Davidson Stock Co.

Presenting the Great  
Political Play

## A Gentleman From Mississippi

Eugene Moore as Senator Langdon  
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Gwendolyn Piers as Hope Langdon  
Frances McHenry as Caroline

Prices:

Nights 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c  
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## CRYSTAL

WEEK OF JULY 10TH

Five Musical Lunds

Chas. Mack & Co.

Two Amers

Grace Morrison

Hanlon & Beloit

Prices: 10c-20c-30c

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Excellent String Orchestra from Chicago

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the only labor paper in Milwaukee.  
Try this plan a few times just to see  
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Our Deeds are the Seeds for the Crowds

BIG FREE ATTRACTION

### Sensational Flying Bicketts

We managed to hold this Death Defying Act for another week

Dunker's Popular Band Just Packing them in the  
Music Pavilion

NO! We have not got the shortest rides in town, we have the longest rides in town

FREE! Women and Children admitted free afternoons except Sundays.

Holidays and Special days until 5 P. M. Stay as long as you like.

We like competition—it sets people talking

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Oakland Ave. Car to Real Amusement Place

GO, GO WHERE THEY ALL GO

## PABST PARK

Best, Biggest and Busiest Amusement Park in Milwaukee.

Attend the DANISH BROTHERHOOD'S BIG PICNIC SUN-

DAY. Free Concerts, with Vaudeville, by Mayr's Band, Twice Daily.

Miss Hattie Lurad, Soloist. College Trio, Singers and Dancers and

Musical Artists. Dancing. Best Coaster in Town. 57 Varieties of

Fun. Admission 10 Cents.

# Judges Blunder in Appointments

Have the two new jury commissioners of Milwaukee county been legally appointed?

How many hundred cases will be thrown out of court because of the method of appointment of the two new jury commissioners?

These are live questions. They are agitating the minds of a number of lawyers and other citizens.

Seven of the judges have admitted that the first appointments were not legal. And they have this week taken steps to make the appointment over again by another method. The facts are as follows:

### Appointments On June 17

When John G. Wollaege and R. Bruce Douglas were appointed jury commissioners on June 17, all six of the circuit judges and the one municipal

judge fixed their names to the appointments and sent them to the clerk of courts. They thought that was all there was to it.

But a few days later, when Judge

Halsey arrived home from out of the city, he found a letter from Judge Cordes.

### What the Law Said

This letter called to the attention of Judge Halsey Section 2533a of Volume 2 of the Wisconsin statutes of 1898. This section says that in all counties of the state where there is more than one circuit judge, the jury commissioners shall be appointed by the joint action of all judges.

Therefore, when the wise and solemn judges got together for a conference on various matters July 1, they decided that they would not take chances. Judge Backus pointed out to them that he would need a list of 500 men ready for jury service in September, but that one attorney had notified him that there was a bad hole in the method of appointment of the two new commissioners.

### Civil Judges Have Voice

The law appears to hold that civil judges shall have a voice in the selection of jury appointment of jury commissioners. And, as the civil judges had been shut out and never for a moment consulted on the two new appointees, Judge Backus was afraid that the cases to be tried by him in September might be later thrown out.

When these matters had been presented to the wise and solemn dispensers of Milwaukee county justice, their faces took on long and serious aspects. They probably looked at each other as sadly and sorrowfully

as though they were granting injunctions restraining tax ferrets from tearing the masks off tax dodgers.

### Made Appointments Again

That afternoon, July 1, notices were sent all the civil court judges that on July 3 two new jury commissioners would be appointed.

And on the morning of July 3, they met and once more appointed John G. Wollaege and R. Bruce Douglas to be jury commissioners in Milwaukee county.

### Hard to Believe

Of course, there are some people who will find it hard to believe this.

It looks ridiculous. That the wise and solemn judges themselves should not understand the law—what are we coming to?

What stage of juridical civilization have we arrived at when our highest legal interpreters go solemnly and formally through a proceeding one week and the next week have to do it all over again in order that it may be done proper, and then no one is sure it is legal?

### They Bungled

An old saying has it, "Ignorance of the law excuses no one."

And wisely and solemnly the union man on various occasions has heard this from the lips of the judge.

But in the simple matter of the appointment of new jury commissioners, Milwaukee county's "highest and finest legal talent" fumbled and blun-

dered and made a bad bungle.

### Two Kinds of Appointments

It may be hard for the ordinary patriotic citizen of Milwaukee who loves the flag and reveres the courts and the constitution, to know that all the facts in this case happened as here told.

But the real and actual fact is that two acts of appointments have been

These facts have not appeared in any Milwaukee daily paper. When the judges blunder, you have a right to know, haven't you?

sent to the clerk of the courts. The first appointments were signed by the six circuit judges and the one judge of municipal court. The second appointments were like the first with the names of civil judges added.

### Civil Judges Not Notified

Now comes the second part of this story.

And the farther you get into it the worse it gets.

When the circuit court judges suddenly found out the blunder they had made in not allowing the civil judges to take part in the jury commissioner appointments, they went ahead in a hurry and tried to make up for lost time.

### Three Judges Away

They sent notices to the civil judges to be present on the morning of July 3, to appoint two jury commissioners. But three of these civil judges were out of town and another one of the civil judges had a previous engagement.

Judges Donnelly and Ellmer were in Europe. Judge Gregory was out of town. Judge Cordes had court business which had been arranged for previously.

### A Quick Trick

Wollaege and Douglas were then appointed jury commissioners without all the judges having been notified. These judges had a right to know that they were to take part. But they did not know.

One of the places has been vacant since last December, when Charles V. Schmidt resigned. During six months, while jury lists have been made up, one of these commissioner-ships has been vacant.

There was plenty of time. Why the delay? And when they finally got

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ready to make an appointment why should they not give notice to all the judges who by law are to be consulted in the appointments?

### Won't Stand For It

Another fact in this case. Over in the court house where the papers of appointment are, you will find that one Milwaukee judge did not sign his approval to the appointment of two Big Business men and the shutting out of working class representation. Judge Joseph Cordes, Social Democrat, wrote on the appointment paper that he was unable to attend the meeting called July 3, and that as he did not approve of the appointments, he refused to sign.

### Union Man Again Knocked

It is understood that in the judge's meeting July 3, the name of John Humphrey, member of the locomotive engineers' brotherhood, and member of the state board of arbitration, was again proposed, and that Judges Backus and Tarrant favored giving this representation to labor.

But Judge Eschweiler and other stiff reactionaries were against it.

### Jury Lists Illegal

Several lawyers who desire their names withheld from quotation in the

Herald, are of the opinion that there are strong probabilities that jury lists made up by the newly appointed commissioners will be held illegal.

They believe that cases of sufficient importance to justify may arise to be tried by such jurors and because of illegally selected jurymen, thrown out of court.

### What the Law Says

The following paragraph, Wisconsin statutes Vol. 2, is the one containing the law on which the judges bungled.

Section 2533a. Petit jurors for all circuit courts, the municipal courts of Milwaukee and Racine counties, the superior courts of Douglas and Milwaukee counties, and for all other courts of exclusive jurisdiction, except county courts, shall be drawn and obtained as prescribed in this and the four next following sections by three commissioners appointed in each county by the circuit judge, except that in counties where there is more than one court within this section such commissioners shall be appointed by the joint action of all the judges of such courts.

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## AT LAST---Public Bathing in the River!

At last! At last!! It seems almost too good to be true, yet true it really is. We are to have public swimming places in the upper river and the people's natural right to have the use of a natural swimming stream is to be restored to them. There'll be no more "public be damned" about it—the cooling waters of the beautiful stream will be restored, and free as the air they breathe.

Thanks belong to Commissioner Kowalski, the Social-Democratic member of the park board. Not only has he opened up the Milwaukee river to the swimmers and bathers, but he has caused the park board to provide for swimming lessons as well. It is certainly a matter to rejoice over. Credit also belongs to the other members of the board for readily agreeing to the proposal. In doing so, they have

showed themselves to be thoughtful of the public and its rights.

Next week free swimming facilities will be afforded and free swimming instruction will be given at Riverside park. The board has appropriated \$600 for the employment of swimming instructor and helper and to pay the cost of erecting dressing rooms. Watch the daily papers.

### Bathing Booths Being Placed

Election booths will be erected on the north and south sides of the bay in Riverside park. On each side three election booths will be erected for use as dressing rooms, the same number being provided for each sex. The platforms in front of the election booths will be connected with a bridge, east of which in shallow water children will be taught to swim. The

range of depth from the four feet in the bay is to about seven feet in the water for adult swimmers.

### Free Swimming Lessons

Park Commissioners A. F. Kowalski, A. C. Clas and James Currie were given power by the board to act with Supt. Charles G. Carpenter to do everything necessary to have the municipal swimming school ready as soon as possible. The booths are 12 by 20 feet in dimensions. No private individual will be permitted to make a profit on the bathers. Instruction will be given free. Bathers who furnish their own suits and towels will have no expense. Suits and towels will be rented at 5 cents each by the park board.

## Town Topics by the Town Crier

The district attorney will begin suit to get the fees the old party county clerks put in their pockets contrary to the spirit of the law. The Socialist county clerk turns over all fees.

The Journal continues its lies about Seidel's speech in New York, figuring that the denials will not get to all its readers and that therefore it will be able to poison at least some of the poor claps who still think the Journal an honest sheet. A worse lie was never printed in a Milwaukee daily than that "quotation" from Seidel's speech.

Crowded, unhealthy conditions in our street cars are just as bad as ever, even though, to appease the outraged public, a Beggs was dismissed and a Mortimer put in charge in his stead. The whole trouble is in the number of cars. That is the difficulty and it is not hard to locate, even by a railway commission, if it were what it ought to be.

The sane Fourth was a great success. The police court on the next day showed that. Whilst there used to be a big grist of drunks and disorderlies on the day after the Fourth, last Wednesday's grist was almost a negligible quantity. And there was only one arrest for violating the ordinance regulating fireworks. Everybody is well pleased. Let us have sane Fourth's each year hereafter.

The Sentinel comes out with a foxy attack on the district attorney for not having yet called a grand jury. The attack is a sample of the sharp plays indulged in by the interests

in their newspapers, yet which the average reader does not suspect to be other than genuine newspaper work. The interests do not own newspapers just for fun, they own them to use for their own purposes. We do not know what the Sentinel's game is in trying to force the district attorney's hand at just this time, but depend upon it, there is a shrewd reason for the move, all right.

The Federated Trades Council will give away, to members of unions, at Pabst park on Labor day, the following prizes: One three-piece parlor suit, one couch, one settee, one corner chair, one four-chair set, two dinner sets, one suit of cloths, one pair of pants, two hats, two pairs of shoes, one suit case and five sets of library books.

## Seidel Better

Mayor Seidel is rapidly recovering from his injuries. The burns about the left eye and the lower left side of the face received in a gas explosion July 4 are healing quickly. He went to work again in his office in the city hall July 7.

### Speech To Be Printed

The mayor spoke at the Sagamore Beach conference June 29. This was an engagement he had made last January. His address to the conference was read from a carefully prepared paper, setting forth the situation in Milwaukee. It will be printed in the conference proceedings and will later also appear in the Herald. Readers of the daily papers will then have a chance to see what kind of faking and misrepresentation was indulged in by the dailies.

### Niemann's Dirty Work

The worst faking of all, of course, was done by the Lute Nieman sheet. Hearst at his worst, or Harrison Gray Otis of the Los Angeles Times never have done dirtier work in misquotation and direct falsification than Lute Nieman executed in the Journal in reporting what Mayor Seidel said in New York.

"Of course, we are afraid we will lose next spring," were the words which Nieman's Journal quoted from Seidel's New York speech. Mayor Seidel declares he made no such statement, nor did he make any statement whatever that could in justice or decency be so construed and reported.

No other paper in Milwaukee except Lute Nieman's Journal attributed any such statement to Seidel. It was just another Nieman trick with which Milwaukee people are getting familiar.

### Support for Daily

Commenting on things he saw while in the east, the mayor said: "I did not realize the extent to which Milwaukee has influenced other cities. The workingmen's movement in Milwaukee has had a powerful effect as an inspiration to the New York and Boston Socialists."

"And they feel that our fight is their fight. Support will be coming from them for our daily paper. They know what lies repeated day after day can do. And they understand that we must get the truth to the people."

# BOOST THE DAILY

ATTEND THE TENTH MONSTER

Social-Democratic

## State Picnic

and Flag Dedication

Two Beautiful Flags will be Presented to the Party by the various Socialist Women's Clubs and Branches

# PABST PARK SUNDAY, JULY 16

The Biggest Picnic of the Season—Many New Attractions

Music by Mayr's Military Band

SPEAKERS WILL BE ANNOUNCED LATER

Don't Forget the Date

Admission 10c a Person

For the Benefit of the Daily